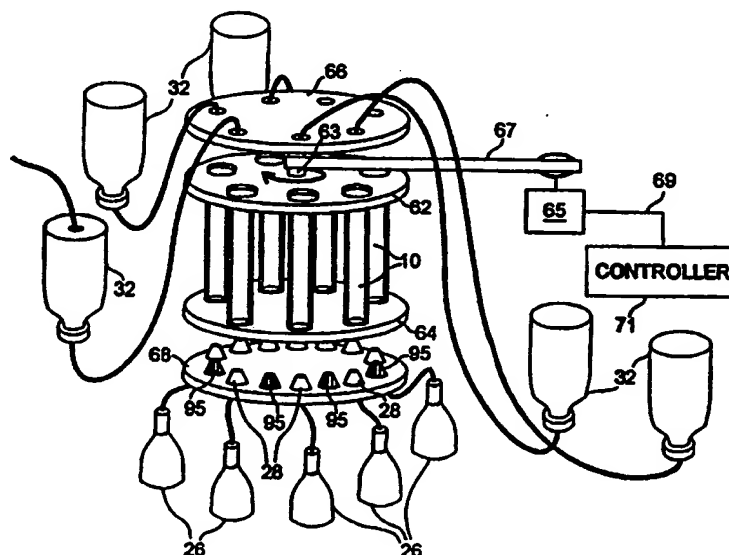




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(54) Title: METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR UNIVERSAL FLUID EXCHANGE



(57) Abstract

A universal fluid exchange device includes upper and lower reaction vessel supports (66, 68) which include pressure sealed injection and evacuation ports for each supported reaction vessel (10). Reaction vessels (10) matingly engage through the injection and evacuation ports with fittings which are connected through flexible tubing to respective supplying and receiving vessels (32, 26). The reaction vessels (10) or fittings are moved into position, as required, so that reactants may be directly supplied from supplying vessels (32) in the order and amount desired without operation of valves that can become contaminated, and so that the reaction vessels (10) may dispel their contents into the appropriate receiving vessels (26). The system may be highly advantageous in applications such as combinatorial chemistry where myriad combinations of chemicals, solvents and reagents are employed.

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METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR UNIVERSAL FLUID EXCHANGE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is related generally to the manipulation of fluids and reaction vessels for improved universal fluid exchange and, more specifically, to delivery methods and systems which provide fluids to and evacuate fluids from reaction vessels, as well as to provide individual control of heating and stirring in the reaction vessels.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

The ability to appropriately manipulate reaction vessels for a plurality of parallel chemical reactions and to provide and evacuate fluids from such vessels is becoming increasingly important. As the number of desired chemical reactions increases, manual or simple mechanical arrangements become impractical. By way of example, combinatorial chemical synthesis permits the production of very large numbers of small molecule chemical compounds which may, for example, be tested for biological activity.

One combinatorial synthesis method employs polymeric resin beads as solid phase substrates upon which the small molecule compounds are formed. In this method, sometimes referred to as the "mix and split" method, a sample of beads is divided among several reaction vessels and a different reaction is performed in each vessel. The beads from all the vessels are then pooled and redivided into a second set of vessels, each of which now contains approximately equal numbers of beads carrying the products of the first set of reactions. When a second reaction is performed, each of the products of the first set of reactions acts as a substrate for a new set of reactions which produce all the possible combinations of reaction products.

The mix and split combinatorial chemical synthesis method is discussed in greater detail in, M.A. Gallop, R.W. Barrett, W.J. Dower, S.P.A. Fodor and E.M. Gordon, Applications of Combinatorial Technologies to Drug Discovery, 1. Background and

Peptide Combinatorial Libraries, Journal of Medical Chemistry 1994, Vol. 37, pp. 1233-1251; E.M Gordon, R.W. Barrett, W.J. Dower, S.P.A. Fodor and M.A. Gallop, Applications of Combinatorial Technologies to Drug Discovery, 2. Combinatorial Organic Synthesis, Library Screening Strategies and Future Directions, Journal of Medical Chemistry 1994, Vol. 37, pp.1385-1401, M.R. Pavia, T.K. Sawyer, W.H. Moos, The Generation of Molecular Diversity, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 1993, Vol. 3, pp. 387-396 and M.C. Desai, R.N. Zuckerman and W.H. Moos, Recent Advances in the Generation of Chemical Diversity Libraries, Drug Dev. Res. 1994, Vol. 33, pp. 174-188 which are hereby incorporated by reference. See also, U.S. Patent No. 5,565,324 which is also hereby incorporated by reference.

By providing an extremely large library of chemical compounds for testing, combinatorial chemical synthesis provides support for the development of compounds which may be used to develop new drugs for treating a wide range of diseases. Rather than painstakingly manually synthesizing chemicals one at a time and individually testing them for biological activity with, for example, an enzyme involved in heart disease, or a cell receptor involved in fighting cancer, many chemicals can be developed and tested in parallel, greatly accelerating the drug development process and, hopefully, leading to major advances in the treatment and prevention of disease.

Unfortunately, the task of simultaneously synthesizing a large number of compounds can involve complex, unwieldy processes and equipment. Generally, reagents and solvents must be added to reaction vessels in precisely timed sequences. Additionally, the temperature of each reaction vessel must often be well-defined and a specific temperature profile may be required for optimal reaction. Typically, the contents of each reaction vessel should be stirred or mixed in order to ensure the proper distribution of reactants.

One conventional approach to delivering fluids to reaction vessels relies upon a labyrinthine plumbing system which routes

solvents, reactants and reagents to various reaction vessels through tubes selected by a complex valving system which may be under computer control. A similar system is required to remove the reaction products from vessels. Not only is such a system
5 complex and expensive, it also presents major maintenance, reliability and contamination problems.

For example, all the tube material and the valves which direct flow among the tubes must be maintained on a regular basis. The valve materials may be corroded or otherwise damaged
10 by contact with the reagents, solvents or reaction products and consequently must be vigilantly maintained in order to prevent cross-contamination. Even if the valves and tubes are well-maintained, in light of the diverse range of chemicals that may be involved, there is still a very real threat of corrosion and
15 cross-contamination. Additionally, controlling the timing, mixing, and heating of reactants within such a complex system is a formidable task and, with conventional mixing systems, the beads which provide reaction surfaces are often ground up to some extent against the bottom of the reaction vessel.

20 In order to reduce the complex plumbing of valve and tube systems, some systems rely upon robotic arms to deliver reagents into reaction vessels under program control. Although the complexity of the plumbing system is greatly reduced in these systems, the robotic system is highly complex and subject to its
25 own problems. Regular maintenance is required on such systems, spills are an inherent hazard, contamination remains a problem, and it may be difficult to control the temperature of and to provide proper agitation for reactants.

Additionally, both the typical valve and tube systems and
30 the robot arm systems tend to be large and expensive. Consequently they are not ideally suited for the every day use of a synthetic chemist.

Similar issues, as those discussed above, arise in a variety of contexts where multiple processes are employed with
35 multiple reaction vessels. For example, chemical synthesis in

general, tagging and tag washing, solvent exchangers and bead washers may all be improved utilizing the approaches of the present invention which are described below.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is directed to methods and apparatus for simply and cost effectively achieving universal fluid exchange and manipulating one or more reaction vessels. The invention may suitably be employed in combinatorial chemical synthesis reaction systems which are simple, low cost and highly
10 reliable, but will be applicable in a wide variety of contexts.

 Methods and apparatus in accordance with the present invention may reduce the likelihood of spills and of cross contamination, provide for the effective individual heating of reaction
15 vessels, and supply effective agitation of reactants without substantially grinding up internal particles, such as the microscopic beads which support the chemical compounds in combinatorial chemical synthesis, thereby increasing the yield of the synthesis.

 In one aspect, the invention may comprise upper and lower
20 reaction vessel supports which include pressure sealed injection and evacuation ports for each supported reaction vessel. Reaction vessels matingly engage through the injection and evacuation ports with fittings which are connected through flexible tubing to respective supplying and receiving vessels.
25 The reaction vessels, or fittings, are moved into position, as required, so that the reaction vessel may be supplied with reactants from supplying vessels in the order and amount desired and so that the reaction vessels may provide their contents to the appropriate receiving vessels. By moving the vessels,
30 fluids may be supplied through dedicated supply lines which will not become contaminated as they will only deliver a single type of fluid. Also, no valves and no complicated tubing arrangements are necessary.

 In another aspect, reaction vessels include intake and
35 evacuation ports in their respective tops and bottoms and a ring

of such reaction vessels is supported on a carousel which is controllably rotated. Top and bottom fitting carousels are stationary and the reaction vessel carousel rotates to mate the desired fittings to the respective reaction vessel ports. Seals
5 may be made simply by clamping so that both vessel holding and vessel sealing to insure leak proof liquid injection and drainage are simply accomplished. Magnetic stirrers may be utilized to provide individually-controlled agitation for each reaction vessel. Spring-loaded resistive heating pads with in-
10 line sensing, wrapped around each reaction vessel, may be employed to control reaction temperature.

In a preferred embodiment a stirrer actuator and heating pad may be combined in an integral unit. These and other features, aspects and advantages of the invention will be
15 apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, taken together with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 illustrates the basic components of a universal fluid exchanger in accordance with the present invention.

20 Fig. 2A illustrates a suitable reaction vessel for use in conjunction with the present invention.

Figs. 2B and 2C are sectional views of suitable reaction vessel injection and evacuation ports for the reaction vessel of Fig. 2A.

25 Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C are illustrative views, respectively, of a reaction vessel with its fittings engaged, with its fittings disengaged, and with a U-valve opened.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a carousel embodiment of the present invention.

30 Fig. 5A is a partial view of a reaction vessel/carousel combination such as the one illustrated in Fig. 4 that additionally includes an individually controllable side stirring device and snap-on vessel heater in accordance with another aspect of the present invention.

35 Fig. 5B illustrates an integral stirrer motor and heater

mount.

Fig. 6A illustrates a reaction vessel, including a stirrer in accordance with another aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 6B is a more detailed view of the stirrer of Fig. 6A.

5

Fig. 7A is a sectional view of a reaction vessel, with a floating stirrer enclosed therein.

Fig. 7B illustrates drive coils for driving a stirrer such as the stirrer of Fig. 7A.

10

Fig. 8 illustrates a method of providing universal fluid exchange in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A universal fluid exchanger in accordance with the present invention is preferably simple, low cost and reliable. By comparison with conventional systems employed in combinatorial chemical syntheses, parallel chemical syntheses, and the like, it should preferably reduce the likelihood of spills and of cross contamination, provide for effective heating of reaction vessels, and supply effective agitation of reactants without grinding solid phase materials in the vessels, such as the microscopic beads which support the chemical compounds in combinatorial chemical reactions.

In one embodiment, the present invention may suitably comprise upper and lower reaction vessel supports which include pressure sealed injection and evacuation ports for each supported reaction vessel. Reaction vessels matingly engage through the injection and evacuation ports with fittings which are connected through flexible tubing to respective supplying and receiving vessels. In the presently preferred embodiments, these flexible tubes deliver fluids directly from a supply vessel to a reaction vessel without intervening valves. One suitable way of controlling this delivery of fluids is by pressurizing the supply vessels and controllably adjusting the pressure to control fluid delivery. It will be recognized that a variety of other techniques might also be employed.

The reaction vessels, or fittings, are preferably moved into position, as required, so that the reaction vessel may be supplied with reactants from the appropriate supplying vessel in the order and amount desired. As each delivery tube is
5 dedicated to an associated supplying vessel, the risk of cross contamination is eliminated. Similarly, movement of the fittings or vessels permits proper alignment of the reaction vessels for drainage of the contents of the reaction vessels into receiving vessels.

10 As illustrated in Fig. 1, an embodiment of a universal fluid exchanger may suitably include a reaction vessel 10. While a single reaction vessel 10 is shown, it will be recognized that a plurality of vessels will typically be employed as discussed further below. A presently preferred
15 vessel for use as the vessel 10 is described in greater detail in "A Solid Phase Synthesis Reaction Vessel and Method of Using Same," U.S.S.N. 08/337,268, filed September 29, 1995 and which is incorporated by reference herein. The vessel 10 may have top 12 and bottom 14 stop cocks, respectively which are preferably
20 made of Teflon. Top and bottom glass tubes 13 and 15 of vessel 10 may be simply clamped into mounts 20 and 22, alternatively, spring loaded, or other fittings may be employed in the top and bottom. Chemically resistant O-rings, disposed at the ends of tubes 13 and 15 might also be used to facilitate the insertion
25 or removal of the vessel 10. Respective top 16 and bottom 18 reaction vessel supports accommodate the reaction vessel 10. Injection 21 and evacuation 23 ports associated respectively with supports 16 and 18, communicate with vessel 10 through mounts 20 and 22, respectively. Ports 21 and 23 are preferably
30 composed of a resilient material such as Teflon for pressure sealed access to the reaction vessel 10.

As described in greater detail in relation to the discussion of Figs. 2B and 2C, the presently preferred injection port 21 includes a through fitting and top glass vessel tube 13,
35 and the presently preferred evacuation port 23 includes a

spring-loaded bottom through fitting and bottom glass vessel tube 15. In combination the spring loaded through fitting of the evacuation port 23 and the through fitting of the injection port 21 permit easy removal and replacement of the reaction vessel 10.

Each reaction vessel 10 preferably has an associated U-valve 24 composed of flexible non-reactive tubing such as standard commercially available Teflon tubing, which selectively shuts or opens the flow of materials from the reaction vessel 10 through the evacuation port 23 to a receiving vessel 26 which is connected to an evacuation fitting 28 through flexible tubing 30. The U-valve is shut when in a raised vertical position and open when in a horizontal position. The evacuation fitting 28 matingly engages with a through fitting 29 that is located on the vessel support 18 and is connected to the U-valve 24. A supplying vessel 32 is connected through flexible tubing 30 to an injection fitting 34 which matingly engages the injection port 21. A locking actuator 36 is employed to mate or clamp injection fitting 34 with injection port 21 and evacuation fitting 28 with through fitting 29.

Fig. 2A illustrates a presently preferred reaction vessel 10 in greater detail. The top stop cock 12 is preferably composed of a resilient material, such as Teflon, which permits penetration by a needle 38 that forms a part of the injection fitting 20 or may be operated by hand. The bottom stop cock 14 is also preferably composed of Teflon and operated by hand. With the bottom stopcock 14 open and U-valve 24 in its open horizontal position, the vessel 10 may be evacuated by suction from a receiving vessel, such as the vessel 26, or by gravity flow.

The injection fitting 20 is illustrated in greater detail in Fig. 2B. A top fitting seal 40 is preferably composed of Teflon. The seal 40 includes a channel 42 which provides a path through the seal 40 to the needle 38. In the preferred embodiment, the needle 38 may be fitted with a sprayer

attachment with which to wash the inner surfaces of the vessel 10. A tapered end 44 fits within the inside diameter of the top vessel glass tube 13 and an annular shoulder 46 abuts the top of the glass tube 13. A tapered inlet 48 accepts the injection fitting 34. The seal 40 also includes a bleeding channel 50 which may be utilized to connect the interior of the vessel 10 to the ambient environment and relieves excess pressure within the vessel 10 during the filling process or as otherwise desired during system operation.

Fig. 2C illustrates the spring-loaded evacuation fitting 22 in greater detail. An inner sleeve 52 rests within an outer sleeve 54. An O-ring 56 is affixed to the top of the inner sleeve 52 and seals against the outside diameter of the vessel's bottom glass tube 15. A spring 58 is located between the inner sleeve 52 and outer sleeve 54 and provides constant pressure between the tapered bottom of the glass tube 15 and a tapered inlet 60 of the inner sleeve 52. In this manner, both the inner sleeve 52 and O-ring 56 seal the fitting 22 against the glass tube 15. Additionally, since the fitting 22 is spring-loaded, the vessel 10 may be easily removed and replaced without leakage.

Fig. 3A illustrates aspects of a presently preferred embodiment of a reaction optimization tool in accordance with the present invention. In this embodiment, upper 62 and lower 64 carousel plates, respectively include the injection fittings 20 and evacuation fittings 22. As will be illustrated in greater detail in relation to the discussion of Fig. 4, an injection carousel 66 and a evacuation carousel 68 house the injection fittings 34 and evacuation fittings 28, respectively. In Fig. 3A, the injection 66 and evacuation carousels 68 are shown in the closed or clamped position, that is, with the injection 34 and evacuation 28 fittings engaged with the injection 21 and evacuation 23 ports, respectively. Although the evacuation fitting 28 and evacuation port 23 are engaged, they are engaged indirectly, through the fitting 29 and U-valve

24.

The injection carousel 66 and evacuation carousel 68 are shown separated in Fig. 3B, thus disengaging the respective injection fitting 34 and port 21 and evacuation fitting 28 and port 23. With the U-valve 24 in the illustrated vertical U-shaped position shown in Fig. 3B, fluid will not flow from the vessel 10 into the U-valve to a higher level than the fluid level within the vessel 10. Therefore, no fluids from within the vessel 10 will flow through the evacuating fitting 28 unless, as illustrated in Fig. 3C, the flexible tubing from which the U-valve 24 is made is bent over to a horizontal position so that sufficient head pressure is provided to force fluid through the valve 24. Bending the tubing of U-valve 24 may be accomplished by pulling on a cord attached to the valve, by pushing on a rod attached to the valve 24, by rotating U-valve 24 against a properly shaped camming surface, or the like.

To close the U-valve 24, the tubing is allowed or forced to return to its neutral, closed position illustrated in Figs. 3A and 3B.

The perspective view of Fig. 4 illustrates a presently preferred universal solvent exchanger, with some components eliminated for the sake of clarity. The reaction vessels 10 are arranged in a circular manner between the upper 62 and lower 64 carousel plates. This carousel combination, including the fittings, which are not shown in this drawing, is supported by a framework in a conventional manner. A stepper motor 65 is attached to the combination through a timing belt 67 which rotates a shaft 63 which, in turn, causes the carousel combination to rotate through a desired angle subject to either manual or program control. It will be recognized that any suitable programmed computer and drive circuitry may be employed, and that while a stepper motor and timing belt are shown, rotation may be controllably caused utilizing any suitable motor, a Geneva mechanism, a rack and pinion drive, a pneumatic actuator or other known drive mechanisms.

In any case, the appropriate fittings and vessels are controllably rotated when the injection 66 and evacuation 68 plates are disengaged to the appropriate position as shown in Fig. 4. The plates 66 and 68 may be controlled by a clamping
5 mechanism or actuator such as the actuator 36 of Fig. 1 or any of a variety of alternative actuators which may suitably control the positions of these plates. The stepper motor 65 of Fig. 4 is connected through electrical wires 69 to a controller 71, which is preferably a microprocessor based controller. The
10 controller 71 controls the operation of motor 65 subject to stored program control. While rotation is principally employed to position the vessels for fluid exchange, it will be recognized that back and forth rotation of the carousel may be employed to cause mixing of the components in the vessels 10.
15 The actuator may also be designed to vibrate or shake the carousel.

After appropriately aligning the vessels as discussed above, the injection 20 and evacuation ports 22 may be aligned and engaged with any of the respective injection 34 and
20 evacuation 28 fittings located below them. Blocking fittings 95 are shown interleaved with the evacuation fittings 28 on the evacuation carousel housing 68. Engagement with the blocking fittings 95 further ensures that no liquid will exit the bottom of the reaction vessels 10 when the contents of the vessels are
25 agitated, for example, by rotating, vibrating or moving the upper and lower carousel plates 62 and 64 or when the vessels and their seals are under a pressure which could cause leakage.

It will also be recognized that top blocking fittings may also suitably be employed for pressurized reactions and the like. In
30 this way, liquid may be delivered to and evacuated from any vessel in any sequence desired, under program control. For example, chemical reagents may be added, solvents may be added and drained, washing solution may be flowed through the vessel, and a host of other liquids may be controllably flowed in and
35 out of the vessel as desired. Thus, the present invention

provides universal fluid exchange while avoiding complex tubing and control arrangements and also while avoiding cross contamination.

Each reaction vessel 10 may also be fitted with a snap-on heating collar 70, as illustrated in Fig. 5A. In the preferred embodiment, the heating collar includes a resistive heater such as flexible heating pads with positive temperature coefficient of resistance ("TCR") available from Minco Products, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minnesota which allows for on-line individual control when controlled by their HEATERSTAT™ controllers based on the known or expected heating profile of each vessel 10. Two wires 72 provide both power and temperature sensing for the heater 70. As power is applied to the heater 70, the temperature of the heater increases and the resistance of the heater's resistive material changes. The controller 71 supplies power through wires 72 to the heater 70 and can detect this change in resistance and thereby determine the heater's temperature. By knowing the heating profile in the vessel 10 in response to the temperature of the heater 70, the reaction temperature may be suitably controlled without the need for a thermocouple or some other sensor located inside the vessel 10.

This approach avoids possible sensor corrosion and eliminates cleaning and other contamination problems. The controller 71 can cut off power when the desired reaction temperature is reached. The collar 70 preferably includes a blanket of Silicon rubber insulation on the side of the collar which does not come in contact with the vessel 10. This insulation ensures that the bulk of the power supplied to the collar 70 is used to heat reactants contained within the vessel 10.

The heater 70 may also include a spring mounting arrangement suitable to clamp the heater in place. As shown in Fig. 5B, it is presently preferred to employ a dual spring comprising two separated bands 77 and 78 attached to a small platform or bracket 79 which joins those spring clamps and simultaneously provides a mount for a stirring motor bracket 80.

The preferred flexible TCR heating pad is not shown in Fig. 5B so other details can be seen; however, it would preferably be wrapped like a partial three-quarter or seven-eighth cylinder against the inner curves of the bands 77 and 78, and have a small cutout for magnet 76. Existing spring holders, such as those typically employed as holders for electrolytic capacitors, broom holders, cable and pipe holders, and the like may be employed as the bands 77 and 78. The bands 77 and 78 simply snap around the vessel or vessels 10 holding the heater 70 and motor 74 in place.

Alternatively, a simple metallic collar may be employed as shown in Fig. 5A. This collar would support the heater's resistive material on one side and the insulation material on the other and, in its neutral position, would fit snugly over the reaction vessel, but is flexible enough to slip around the vessel while still being resilient enough to return to its neutral position after slipping around the vessel. As an alternative to the TCR heating material, a bimetal switch such as those available from Warren G-V Industries, a unit of General Signal Incorporated located in Whippany, New Jersey, may be mounted on the reaction vessel 10 and electrically connected in series with a simple resistive heating coil. When the switch reaches a predetermined temperature, it opens the electrical path to the heater 70. Switches having various activation temperatures are available and heater/switch combinations could be color coded according to the desired activation temperature.

Figs. 5A and 5B also illustrate a stirring motor 74 which has a magnet 76 mounted on a shaft 81. The motor 74 is connected through electrical wires 75 to the controller 71 which selectively controls the supply of power to the motor 74 under program control. Alternatively, an operator may key in the identification of vessels to be stirred, as well as other pertinent data such as how fast and how long the stirring should be performed.

The motor 74 may be conventionally mounted on a hinged arm

(not shown), which positions the magnet near the outer wall of the reaction vessel 10. A bushing such as the bushing 80 of Fig. 5B is preferably employed to provide a small but constant air gap of approximately 0.05 inches between the magnet and the vessel wall to prevent scratching of the vessel while providing strong rotational force to rotate a stirring bar 83 located within the reaction vessel 10. The stirring bar 83 is attracted to the magnet on the shaft of the motor 74 with sufficient force to be attracted to the wall of the vessel, where it spins about an axis perpendicular to the axis of the vessel 10 and creates a vortex starts about the same axis and then bends upwards. Since the stirring bar is located on the side wall of the reaction vessel 10, fewer of the microscopic beads used in chemical synthesis, such as combinatorial chemical synthesis, will be ground up during the stirring process. By contrast, using a conventional bottom stirrer, the weight and force of a spinning stirring bar tends to grind up such beads against the bottom of the vessel or a frit where the vessel is equipped with a frit. Stirring also helps to ensure fast and even heat distribution throughout the vessel.

An alternative, bottom stirrer 85 is shown within the reaction vessel 10 of Fig. 6A. The stirrer 85 is formed like a tapered wire whisk. Its narrow end rests on the bottom of the reaction vessel 10. Electromagnetic push-pull coils 91 provide a varying magnetic field to the stirrer in a conventional manner causing the stirrer 85 to rotate within the vessel 10. The stirrer 85 and coils 91 are illustrated in somewhat greater detail in Fig. 6B.

Fig. 7A illustrates an alternative floating stirrer 87 which floats within the reaction vessel 10. The stirrer 87 includes a float 84 mounted on one end of a shaft 86, with vanes 88 of ferrous material mounted on the other end of the shaft 86.

Push pull magnetic coils such as the coils 91 of Figs. 6A and 6B provide a varying magnetic field to the vanes 88, thereby causing the floating stirrer to agitate material within the

vessel 10. Since the stirrer 87 floats in the reaction vessel, few if any of the microscopic beads used in combinatorial chemical synthesis will be ground up during the stirring process.

5 Fig. 7B illustrates further details of suitable magnetic coils 90 for driving the stirrers. While push-pull coils present a very simple implementation, a set of coils arranged around a vessel, as shown in Fig. 7B, which can be selectively
10 turned on and off will allow the creation of rotating, reciprocating and crossing magnetic fields for varied stirring patterns, and improved control.

The flowchart of Fig. 8 depicts a preferred method 100 of providing universal fluid exchange to combine reactants in one or more reaction vessels, to control the temperature of the
15 reactants, to mix the reactants, and to evacuate the reaction products into the desired receiving vessels. These operations are preferably carried out under control of the controller 71. The flow chart provides a general description of the controller's stored program operation. The following example
20 will assume that the controller 71 is effecting this process under stored program control. It is also assumed that the injection and evacuation fitting carousels 66 and 68 are not engaged with the reaction vessel carousel plates 62 and 64 initially.

25 The process begins at step 102 and proceeds to step 104, where the controller 71 determines whether a vessel 10 of interest is in a desired location, that is one in which it is able to receive the appropriate reactant from a supplying vessel 32. An optical sensor or sensors may be employed to make this
30 determination. If the vessel 10 of interest is not properly positioned, the process proceeds to step 106, where the controller 71 rotates the vessel support carousel, comprising plates 62 and 64, until the vessel of interest is aligned with the injection fitting 34 of interest. Alternatively, the
35 process can begin by aligning a desired vessel with the supply

for any vessel having fluid that it is desired to direct to that vessel.

The process proceeds to step 108, where the fitting carousel plates 66 and 68 are moved into engagement with the vessel support carousel. This is also the step to which the process proceeds from step 104 should the controller determine in step 104 that the vessel is positioned as desired.

Once the injection and evacuation carousel plates are thus engaged, the process proceeds to step 110 where a desired fluid, such as a reactant or solvent is injected into one or more vessels of interest. After injection, the process moves to decision block 112 wherein the controller determines whether all the reactants and/or solvents necessary for this stage of the reactions are now contained within all the vessels 10. If not, the process moves to step 114, where the injection 66 and evacuation 68 carousel plates are disengaged and, from there, to step 106 where the vessel support carousel is again rotated into position.

On the other hand, if all the desired reactants are contained in all the vessels 10, the process proceeds to decision block 116 where the controller 71 determines whether the reactants within the reaction vessels 10 are at the desired temperature or temperatures and, if not, proceeds to step 118 where heat is applied for some period of time determined by the controller 71.

When the vessels' temperatures are acceptable, or alternatively, as heat is being supplied, the process proceeds to step 110 where the controller stirs the reactants. After stirring, the controller 71 determines whether more reactants are required for any of the reactions taking place in any of the reaction vessels 10, as represented by the decision block 122. If more reactants are required, the process moves to step 114 and on from there as previously described. If no more reactants are required, the controller may proceed to step 124, where it determines which of the reaction vessels 10 are aligned with the

desired receiving vessels 26 and evacuates the contents of those vessels 10. For those vessels 10 that are not aligned with the desired receiving vessels 26, the controller 71 proceeds to step 128 and then to step 130, where it disengages the fitting plates 66 and 68 and rotates the vessel support carousel to a desired position, then to step 126, where reactants are evacuated into appropriate receiving vessels 26. Alternatively, the vessels 10 may be manually removed. Evacuation may also be employed with fluids such as solvents, washes, tagging solutions and the like.

In the decision block 132, the controller 71 determines whether all reaction vessels 10 have been evacuated and, if they have, proceeds to end step 134. On the other hand, if more vessels 10 must be evacuated, the controller 71 proceeds from step 132 to step 128 and proceeds as previously described.

The foregoing description of specific embodiments of the invention has been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings. For example, while the present invention has been disclosed principally in the combinatorial chemistry context, it will be recognized that its teachings may be generally applicable to parallel synthesis, tagging and tag washing, solvent exchangers, bead washers and the like. Further, the reaction vessel supports need not be circular carousels. Linear arrangements of vessels are also contemplated, and would utilize appropriate translation or reciprocation means. The reaction vessel/carousel combination could be stationary, with the fitting carousels rotated into position to engage with the desired vessel. The presently disclosed embodiments were chosen to describe and explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention. It is intended that the scope of the invention be limited solely by the claims appended hereto.

We claim:

1. A combinatorial chemical synthesis reaction tool,
comprising:

a reaction vessel,

5 a reaction vessel support disposed to hold the reaction
vessels in a preferred orientation,

an injection port, including a pressure seal, situated to
provide access to said reaction vessel for the injection of
liquids into said reaction vessel,

10 an evacuation port, including a pressure seal, situated to
provide access to said reaction vessel for the evacuation of
fluids from said reaction vessel, and

injection and evacuation fittings formed to matingly engage
said respective injection and evacuation ports and to thereby
15 enable the delivery of fluids to the reaction vessel and the
evacuation of fluids from said reaction vessel.

2. The reaction tool of claim 1, wherein said injection
port is located at the top of said reaction vessel.

20

3. The reaction tool of claim 2, wherein said evacuation
port is located at the top of said reaction vessel.

4. The reaction tool of claim 2, wherein said evacuation
25 port is located at the bottom of said reaction vessel.

5. The reaction tool of claim 1, further comprising:
a supplying vessel, and flexible tubing connected directly
from said injection fitting to said supplying vessel.

30

6. The reaction tool of claim 5, further comprising:
a receiving vessel, and
flexible tubing connected directly from said evacuation
fitting to said receiving vessel.

35

7. The reaction tool of claim 1, wherein said evacuation port is a spring-loaded port.

8. The reaction tool of claim 1, wherein said reaction vessel support comprises:
top and bottom vessel support plates with tapered injection through fittings.

9. The reaction tool of claim 8 further comprising an actuator to selectively control movement of the top and bottom vessel support plates.

10. The reaction tool of claim 8 wherein the top and bottom support plates form a carousel and the tapered injection through fittings are formed in a ring around the periphery of said top carousel vessel support plate and tapered evacuation fittings formed in a matching ring around the periphery of said bottom vessel support carousel plate.

11. The reaction tool of claim 10, further comprising:
a top carousel fitting plate with fittings arranged in a ring around the periphery of said top carousel fitting plate to match the tapered injection through fittings of said top carousel vessel support plate.

12. The reaction tool of claim 11, further comprising:
a bottom carousel fitting plate with fittings arranged in a ring around the periphery of said bottom carousel fitting plate to match the tapered evacuating through fittings of said bottom carousel vessel support plate.

13. The reaction tool of claim 12, wherein said top and bottom carousel fitting plates close to simultaneously engage the injection fittings of said carousel top fitting plate with the tapered injection through fittings of said top carousel

vessel support plate and to simultaneously engage the evacuating fittings of said bottom carousel fitting plate with the tapered through fittings of said bottom carousel vessel support plate.

5 14. The reaction tool of claim 13, wherein said vessel support carousel is connected to rotate under control of a motor to thereby align fittings and through fittings in a desired manner when said fitting plates are disengaged.

10 15. The reaction tool of claim 14, wherein said vessel support carousel is reciprocally moved to agitate the reaction vessel.

15 16. The reaction tool of claim 13, wherein the top and bottom carousel plates can be selectively moved to agitate the reaction vessel.

20 17. The reaction tool of claim 1, further comprising:
a stirring motor with a magnet attached to its shaft, said magnet positioned adjacent a sidewall of said reaction vessel;
and

a stirring bar located within said reaction vessel, said stirring bar tending to follow the rotation of said magnet.

25 18. The reaction tool of claim 1, further comprising:
electromagnetic coils mounted around the outside of said reaction vessel, and

30 a tapered whisk stirrer located within said reaction vessel, said stirrer being responsive to varying magnetic fields produced by said push-pull coils by rotating within said reaction vessel, thereby stirring the contents of said vessel.

35 19. The reaction tool of claim 1, further comprising:
electromagnetic push-pull coils mounted adjacent the outside of said reaction vessel, and

a floating stirrer located within said reaction vessel said stirrer being responsive to varying magnetic fields produced by said push-pull coils by rotating within said reaction vessel, thereby stirring the contents of said vessel.

5

20. The reaction tool of claim 1, further comprising:
a resistive heater which snaps on to the exterior of said reaction vessel.

10

21. The reaction tool of claim 20, wherein said resistive heater includes means for selective on-line control.

15

22. The reaction tool of claim 1, further comprising a U-valve formed of flexible tubing and connected to regulate the flow of liquids from said evacuation through fitting.

20

23. A universal fluid exchanger comprising:
a reaction vessel;
a reaction vessel support disposed to hold the reaction vessels in a preferred orientation;

an injection port, including a pressure seal, situated to provide access to said reaction vessel for the injection of liquids into said reaction vessel;

25

an evacuation port, including a pressure seal, situated to provide access to said reaction vessel for the evacuation of fluids from said reaction vessel;

30

injection and evacuation fittings formed to matingly engage said respective injection and evacuation ports and to thereby enable the delivery of fluids to the reaction vessel and the evacuation of fluids from said reaction vessel; and

an actuator for controlling selectively aligning the injection and evacuation ports and the injection and evacuation fittings, respectively.

35

24. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, wherein said injection port is located at the top of said reaction vessel.

25. The fluid exchanger claim 24, wherein said evacuation
5 port is located at the top of said reaction vessel.

26. The fluid exchanger of claim 24, wherein said evacuation port is located at the bottom of said reaction vessel.

10

27. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, further comprising:
a supplying vessel; and
flexible tubing connected directly from said injection
fitting to said supplying vessel.

15

28. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, further comprising:
a receiving vessel; and
flexible tubing connected directly from evacuation fitting
to said receiving vessel.

20

29. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, wherein said evacuation post is a spring-loaded port.

30. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, wherein said reaction
25 vessel support further comprises:

top and bottom carousel vessel support plates with tapered
injection through fittings formed in a ring around the periphery
of said top carousel vessel support plate and tapered evacuation
fittings formed in a matching ring around the periphery of said
30 bottom vessel support carousel plate.

31. The fluid exchanger of claim 30, further comprising:
a top carousel fitting plate with fittings arranged in a
ring around the periphery of said top carousel fitting plate to
35 match the tapered injection through fittings of said top

carousel vessel support plate.

32. The fluid exchanger of claim 31, further comprising:
a bottom carousel fitting plate with fittings arranged in a
5 ring around the periphery of said bottom carousel fitting plate
to match the tapered evacuating through fittings of said bottom
carousel vessel support plate.

33. The fluid exchanger of claim 32, wherein said top and
10 bottom carousel fitting plates close to simultaneously engage
the injection fittings of said carousel top fitting plate with
the tapered injection through fittings of said top carousel
vessel support plate and to simultaneously engage the evacuation
fittings of said bottom carousel fitting plate with the tapered
15 through fittings of said bottom carousel vessel support plate.

34. The fluid exchanger of claim 33, wherein said actuator
is connected to said vessel support carousel causes it to rotate
under control of a motor to thereby align fittings and through
20 fittings in a desired manner when said fitting plates are
disengaged.

35. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, further comprising:
a stirring motor with a magnet attached to its shaft, said
25 magnet positioned at the sidewall of said reaction vessel; and
a stirring bar located within said reaction vessel, said
stirring bar being responsive to the rotation of said magnet by
similarly rotating.

30 36. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, further comprising:
electromagnetic coils mounted to the exterior of said
reaction vessel; and
a tapered whisk stirrer located within said reaction
vessel, said stirrer being responsive to varying magnetic fields
35 produced by said coils by rotating within said reaction vessel,

thereby stirring the contents of said vessel.

37. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, further comprising:
electromagnetic coils mounted to the exterior of said

5 reaction vessel; and

a floating stirrer located within said reaction vessel said
stirrer being responsive to varying magnetic fields produced by
said coils by rotating within said reaction vessel, thereby
stirring the contents of said vessel.

10

38. The fluid exchanger of claim 23, further comprising:
a resistive heater which snaps on to the exterior of said
reaction vessel.

15

39. The fluid exchanger of claim 38, wherein said
resistive heater includes a controller for on-line control.

20

40. The fluid exchanger claim 23, further comprising a U-
valve formed of flexible tubing and connected to regulate the
flow of liquids from said evacuating through fitting.

41. The fluid exchanger of claim 34, wherein said
supplying vessels are connected to supply reagents and solvents
for use in combinatorial chemical synthesis.

25

42. The fluid exchanger of claim 41, wherein the actuator
further comprises a carousel rotation motor connected to rotate
said vessel support carousel; and said fluid exchanger further
comprises:

30

a resistive heater which snaps on to the exterior of said
reaction vessel,

a stirring motor with a magnet attached to its shaft, said
magnet positioned at the sidewall of said reaction vessel; and

a controller connected to control said carousel rotation
35 motor, said resistive heater and said stirring motor.

43. The fluid exchanger of claim 42, further comprising:
a plurality of reaction vessels, each having a resistive
heater snapped on to its exterior; and

5 a plurality of stirring motors positioned at the sidewalls
of said reaction vessels, with each resistive heater and each
stirring motor connected for stored program control by said
controller.

10 44. A method for automatically exchanging fluids within
one or more reaction vessels held in a vessel support structure,
comprising the steps of:

a) positioning a reaction vessel to receive reactant from
an injection fitting;

15 b) engaging the reaction vessel with the injection
fitting;

c) determining whether all the desired reactants are
contained within all the appropriate reaction vessels;

d) disengaging the injection fittings and returning to
20 step a) if more reactants are desired;

e) if the determination is made in step c) that no more
reactants are required, determining whether the reactants are at
a desired temperature;

f) heating reactants which require heating and returning
25 to step e); and

g) stirring reactants within reaction vessels.

45. The method of claim 44, further comprising the steps
of:

30 h) determining whether more reactants are required for any
of the reaction vessels and proceeding to step d) if more
reactants are required;

i) aligning reaction vessels with evacuation fittings if
no further reactants are required; and

35 j) engaging evacuation fittings with reaction vessels and

evacuating contents from a reaction vessel.

46. An integral heater and stirrer for clip on attachment to a reaction vessel comprising:

5 a clip;

a mounting platform having a port, said mounting platform attached to the clip;

a temperature coefficient of resistance heater pad attached to the clip;

10 a stirring motor having a shaft with a magnet at its end;
and

a bushing whereby the stirring motor is mounted through the bushing so that when the integral heater and stirrer is clipped to the reaction vessel, the magnet is properly spaced with
15 respect to a sidewall of the reaction vessel and the clip supports both said heater pad and said stirring motor.

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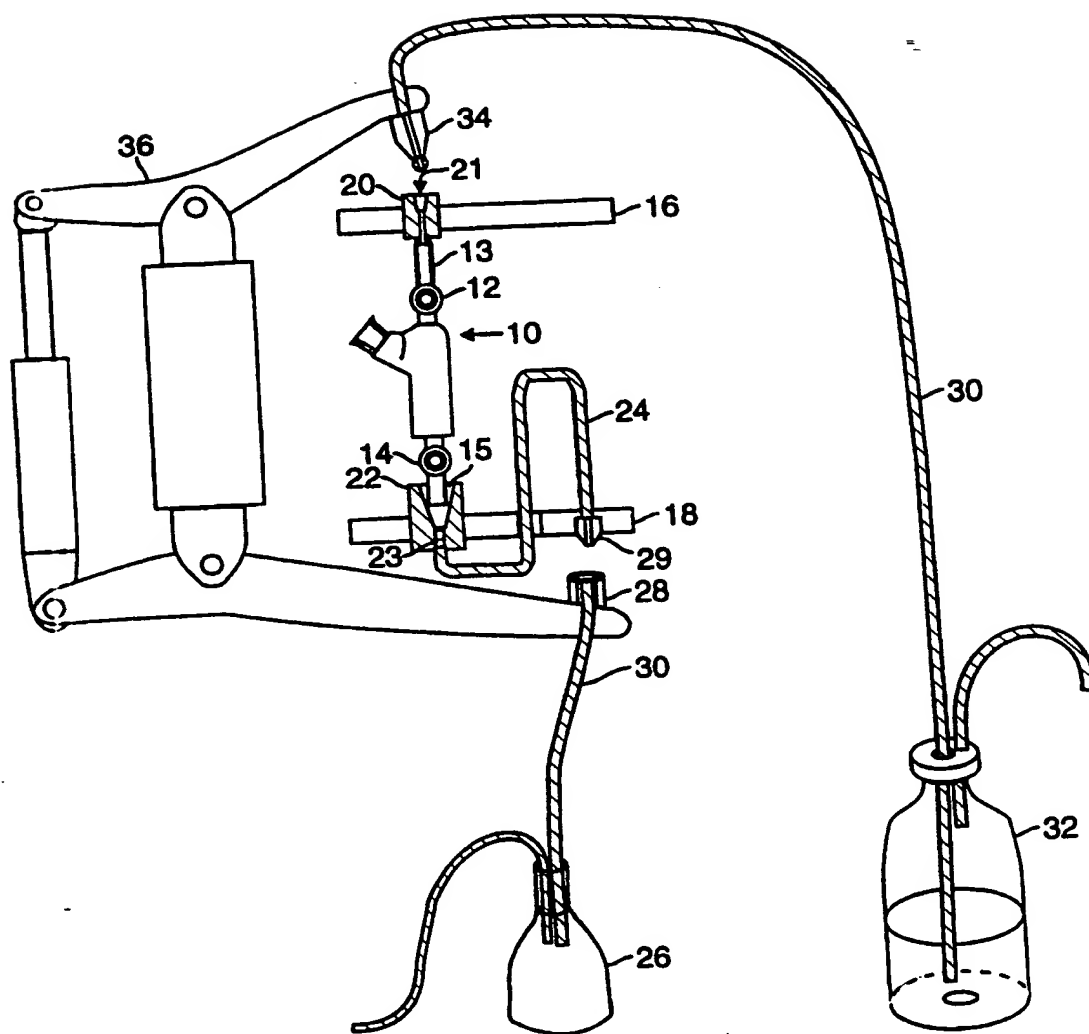


FIG. 1

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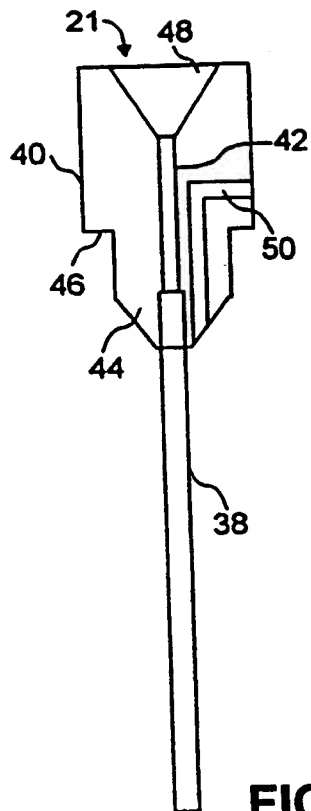


FIG. 2B

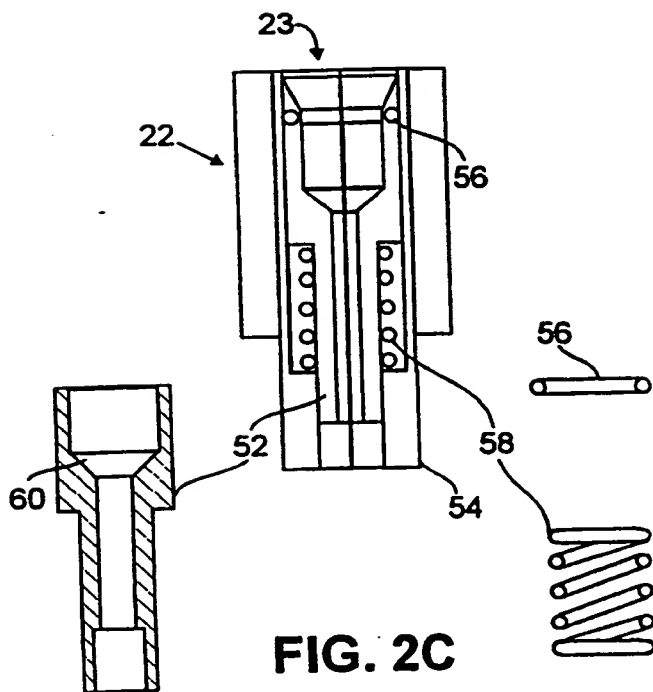


FIG. 2C

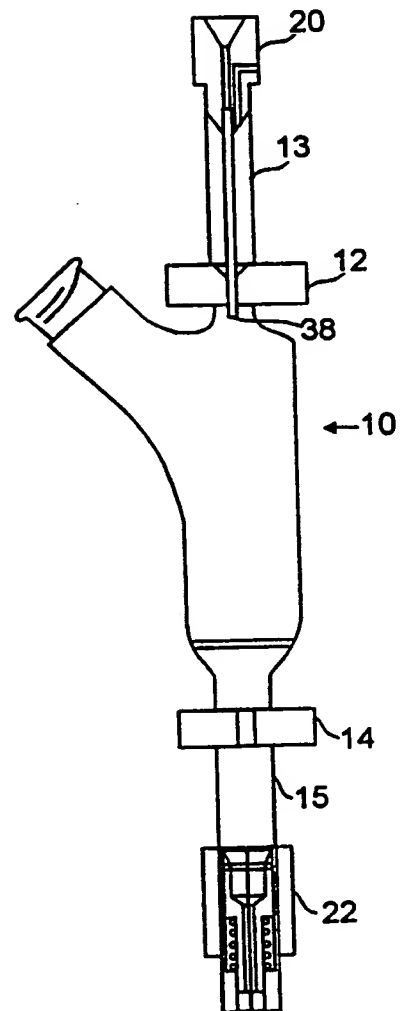


FIG. 2A

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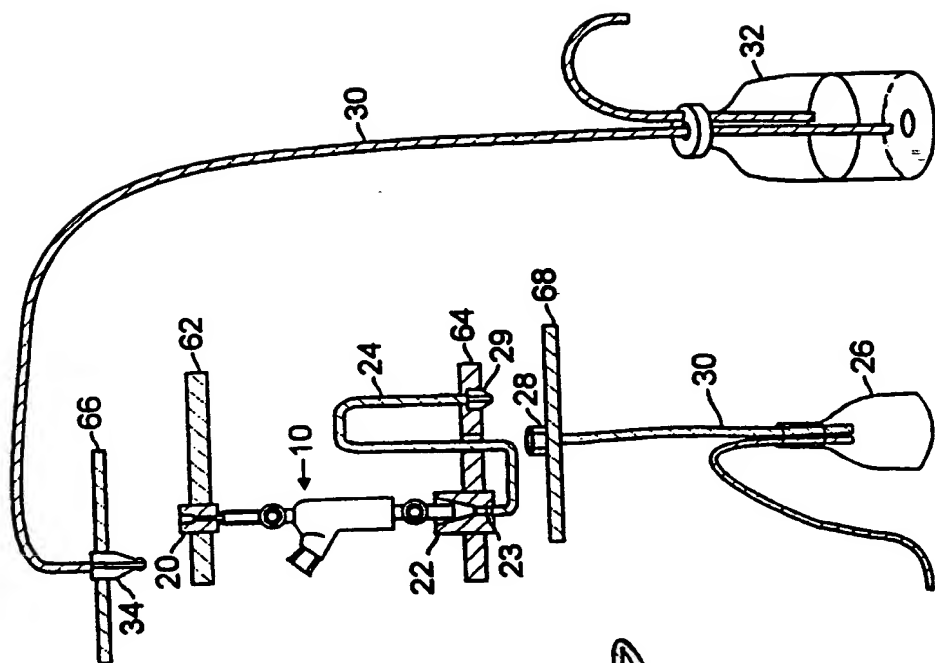


FIG. 3B

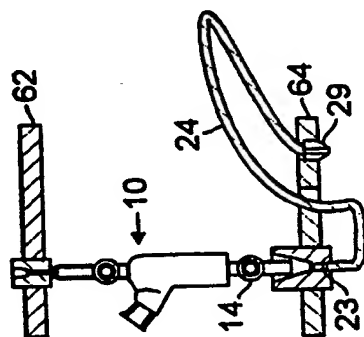


FIG. 3C

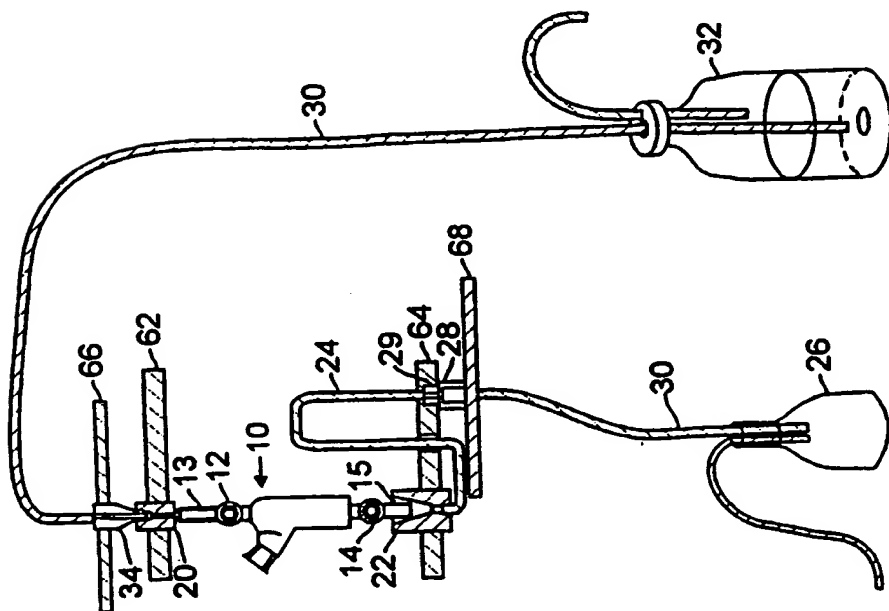


FIG. 3A

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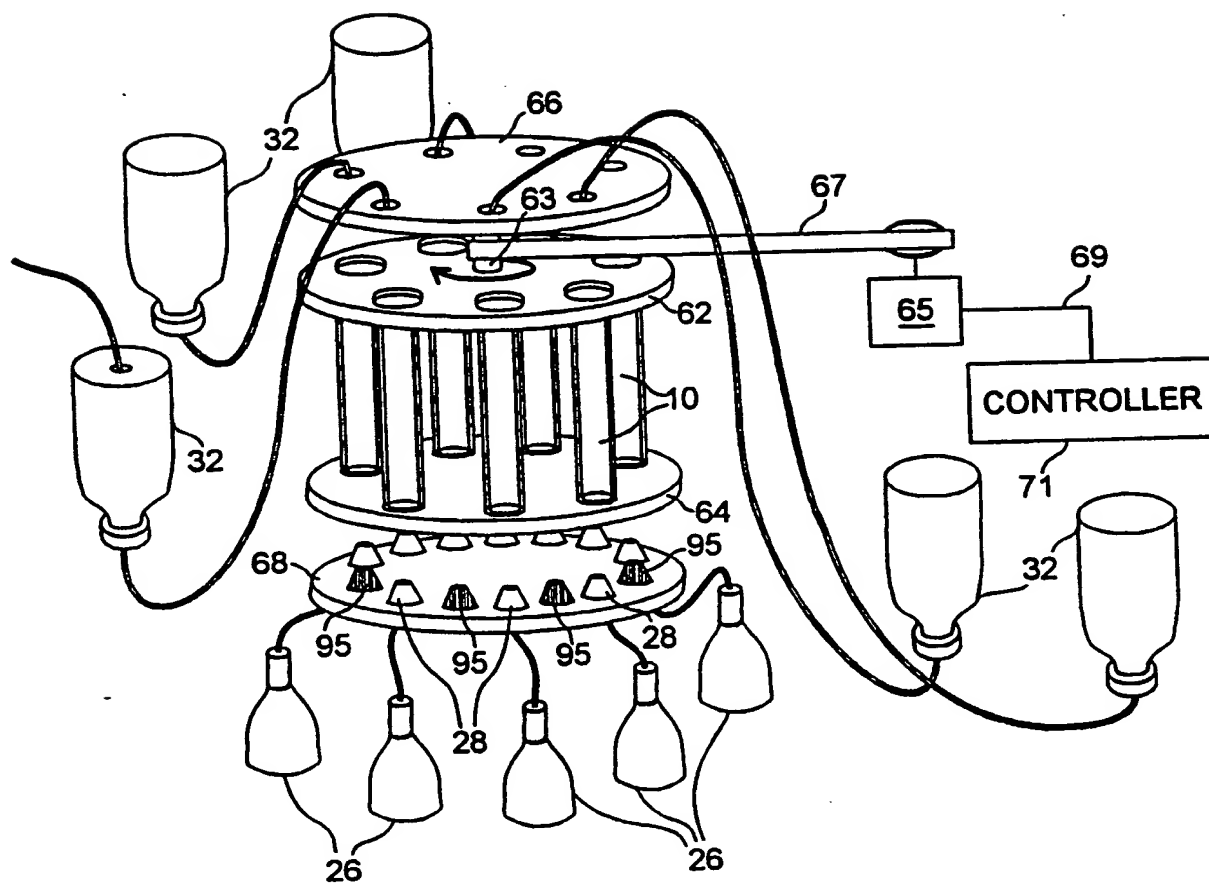


FIG. 4

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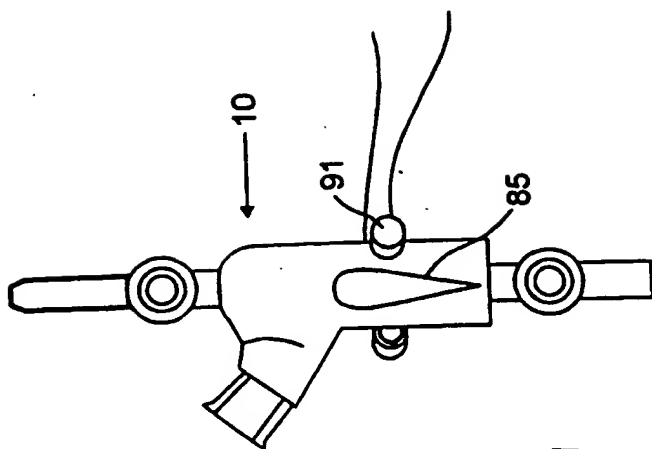


FIG. 6A

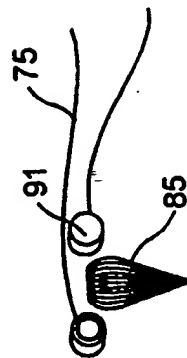


FIG. 6B

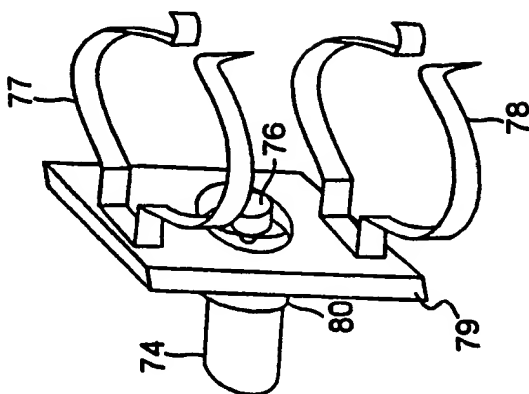


FIG. 5B

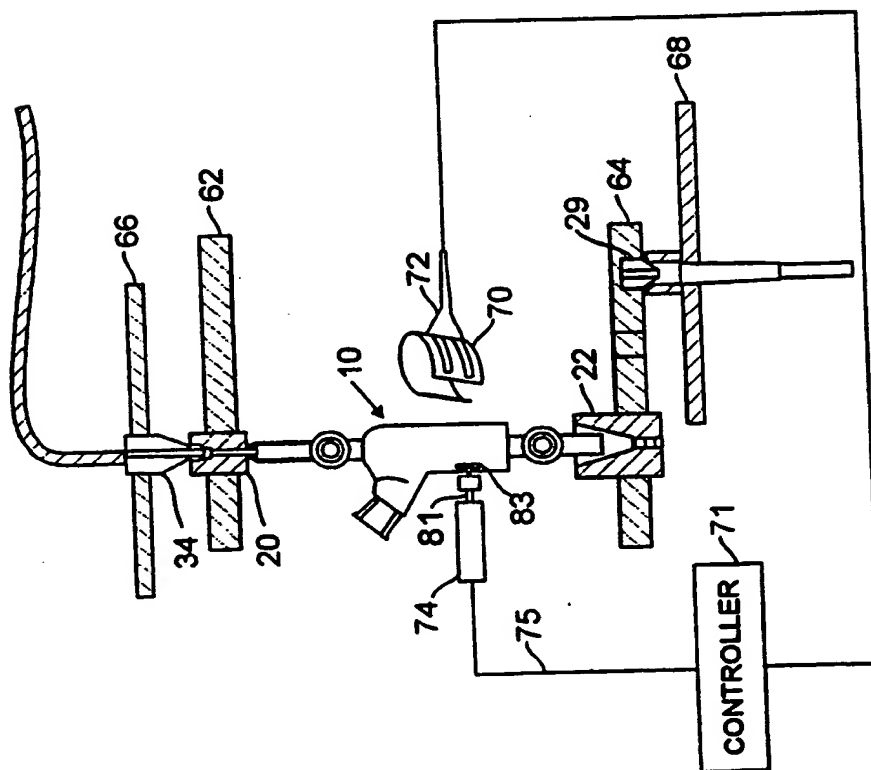


FIG. 5A

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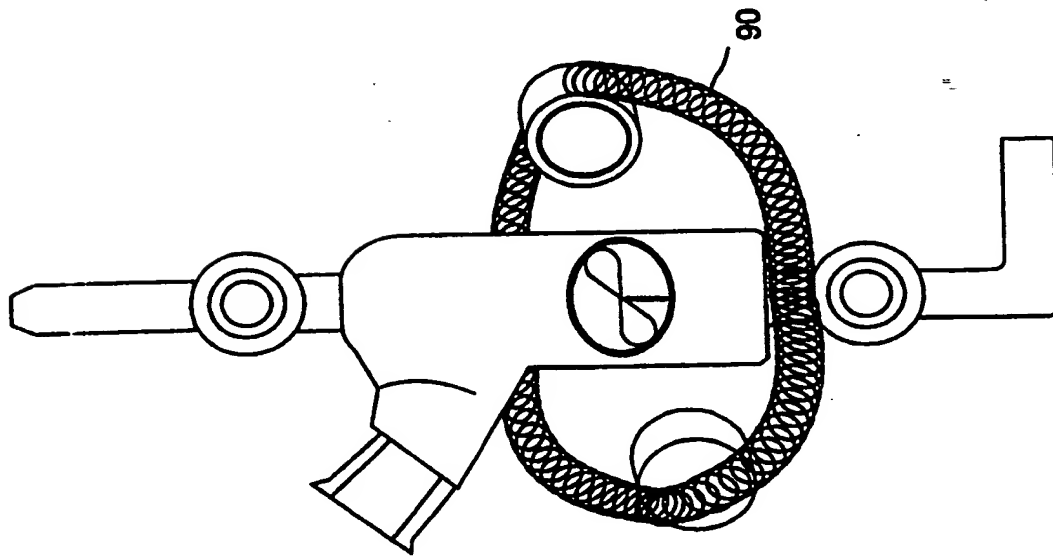


FIG. 7B

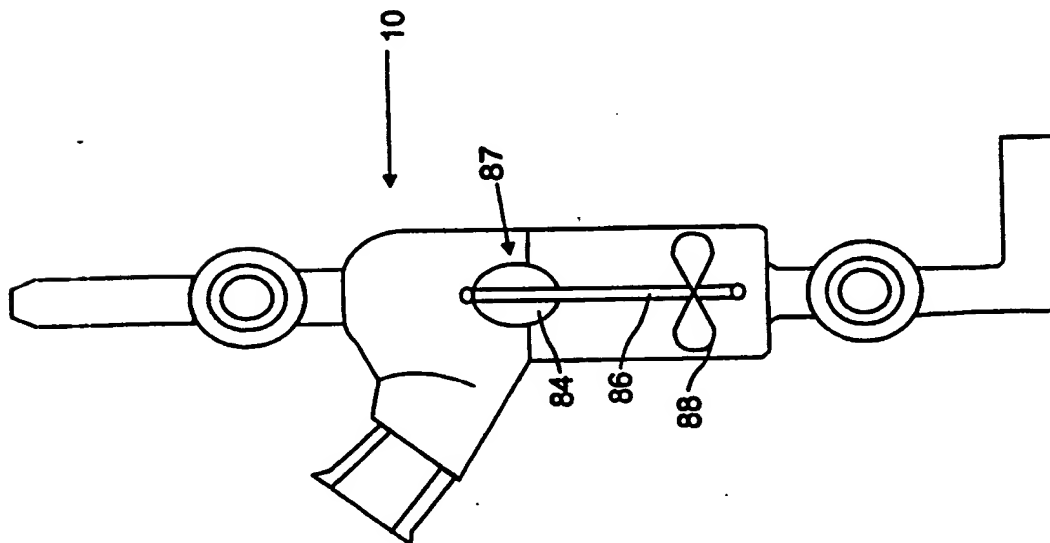


FIG. 7A

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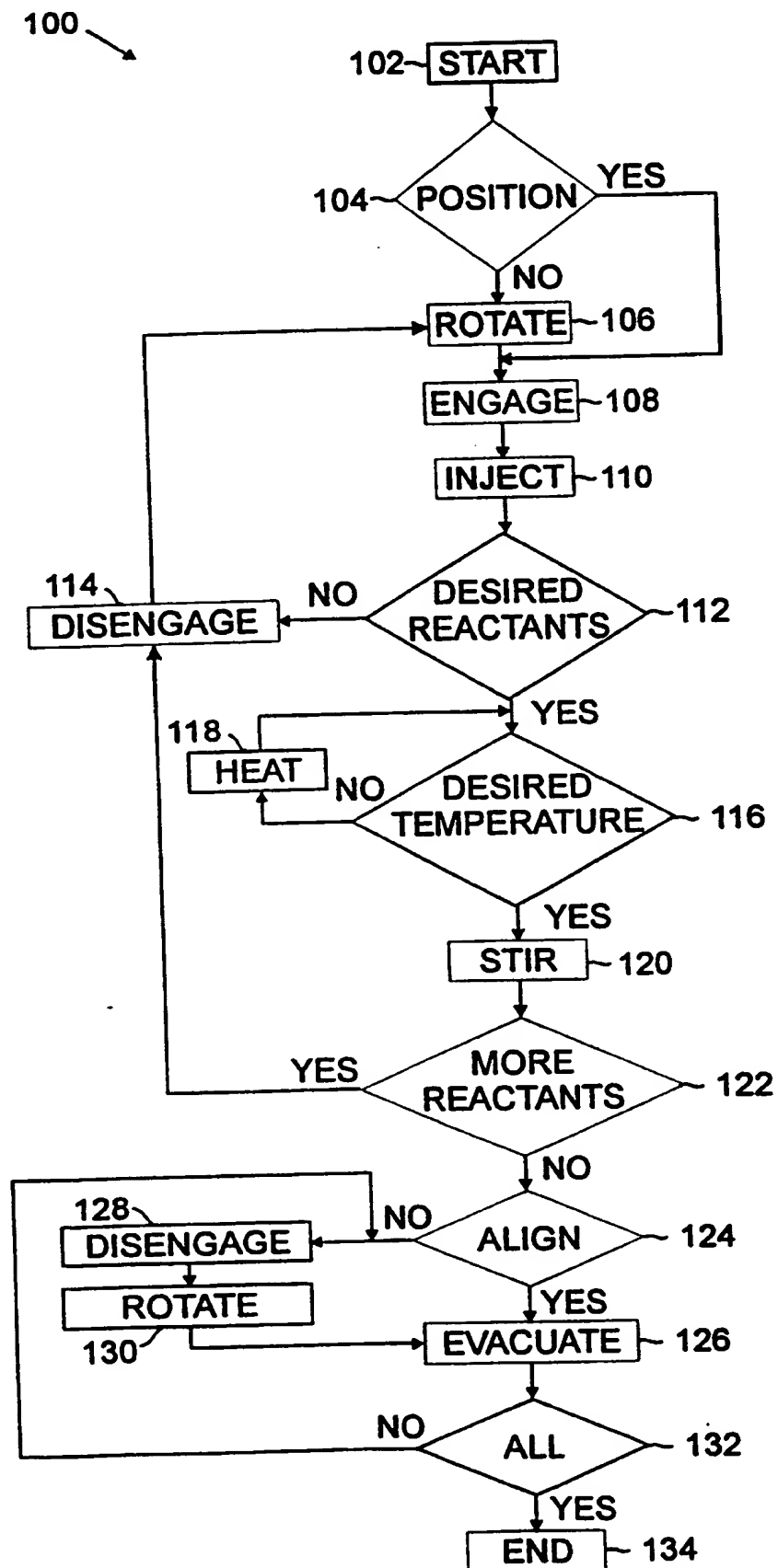


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/11765

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :G01N 35/10

US CL :436/43, 49, 531, 174, 180; 422/63, 64, 81, 100, 103, 104

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 436/43, 49, 531, 174, 180; 422/63, 64, 81, 100, 103, 104

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X — Y	US 5,286,652 A (JAMES et al.) 15 February 1994, figures 1 and 3.	1-4, 23-26 ----- 5-16, 27-34, 41, 44 and 45
X — Y	US 5,147,551 A (AVERETTE) 15 September 1992, figures 1-4.	1-6, 23-28 ----- 7, 17, 29, 35, 44 and 45
P,X	US 5,660,727 A (GLEAVE et al.) 26 August 1997, figures 2-10	1-45
A	US 5,585,068 A (PANETZ et al.) 17 December 1996, entire document.	1-45



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 AUGUST 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 OCT 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Authorized officer

LONG V. LE

Telephone No. (703) 308-0651

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/11765

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet(1))(July 1992)*

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-43, drawn to a combinatorial chemical synthesis reaction tool.

Group II, claim(s) 44 and 45, drawn to a method for exchanging fluid within reaction vessels.

Group III, claim(s) 46, drawn to an integral heater and stirrer.

The inventions listed as Groups I-III do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the combinatorial chemical synthesis reaction tool of group I does not have corresponding special technical features with the method of group II, as well as the heater and stirrer of group III. Three claimed groups are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.